CITY ITEMS.

night, continued all through Saturday, and did not die

that most people were taken by surprise. Yesterday

the ponds and streams in the suburbs were frozen fast,

and all alive with merry bands of youngsters, who

enjoyed the first skating of the season with the zest

born of long abstinence from the exhibitaring sport.

Should the cold snap continue, we may expect before

Thunksgiving, to see the Central Park Skating-Pond

learn, is not serious. Here in the city it amounted to a

mere nothing. On the water, however, it was not so

harmless. Three coal burges were sunk in Brooklyn,

the shipping at the wharves was badly chafed, and craft

anchored in exposed situations suffered more severely.

The schooner Marietta Burr, from Alexandria, arrived

on Saturday, reporting that while anchored off Sandy

Hook that morning, during the gale, she lost both an-

chors, chains, and jib, and received other damage. The

schooner Joseph Fish, from St. George, Me., bound to

Washington City, D. C., reports that on the 23d inst.,

off Sandy Hook, George Brown and Freeman Harris,

both seamen, while stowing the flying-jib, were washed

overboard and drowned, it being impossible to save

them. On the 24th, while anchored near the point of

Sandy Hook, during the gale, she was compelled to slip

the anchors to prevent her going ashore; was taken in

tow by the steam-tug Achilles, and in coming up the

bay she struck on the stone-heap near the Hook, and,

becoming leaky, she was run ashore on Staten Island,

near the Quarantine Landing, to prevent her from

AMUSEMENTS .- We , have much promise of good

things during the present week. In spite of threats of

disunion, secession, and moral, social, financial, and

political smash soon to come, the public, reckless of

their impending fate, continue to throng the theaters

and crowd the concert-rooms, instead of bemeaning in

universal sackcloth and unlimited ashes their speedy

annibilation. The people will be glad, rejoice, and

make particularly merry, in spite of the croakers, and

the managers will continue to promise various enter-

tainments, all curiously novel and hugely attractive,

Lawra Keene's Theater .- On Saturday evening the

rublic were, as to this house, left out in the cold liter

ally, the theater being closed for a rehearsal of the new

riece which is to be acted to-night for the first time.

It is supposed to be a semi-serious burlesque, with a

bit of the mythological, a touch of the sentimental, a

sprinkling of the musical, a flavor of the political, and a

taste of the terpischorean elements. It is entitled "The Seven Sisters." Great and wonderful things are

promised in the way of gorgeous appointments and

startling scenic effects. The whole company are com-

Winter Garden.-Miss Cushman concluded her long

and successful engagement on Saturday night. Tais evening Mr. Edwin Booth appears for the first time

here in more than two years. Mr. Booth's fine abili-

ties are unquestioned; he found many admirers here

owing to his last engagement, and we hear that he has

much improved since that time. He makes his opening

Wellack's Theater, -- Several nights of the past week

were at this theater given up to benefits, and a course

of similar entertainments will mark the present week.

This evening Mr. Charles Walcot puts forth his claims,

and invites the public to attend his benefit. That Mr.

Walcot is one of the best and most highly appreciated

comedians it is almost superfluous to say, and that his

profits on the present occasion will be large is a fore-

gone conclusion. The play is She Stoops to Conquer,

with the afterpiece of Rural Felicity. All the mem-

Nitle's Garden .- Mr. Forrest will probably occupy

his three nights this week with repetitions of characters

in which he has already appeared. To-night he enacts

Barnum's American Museum .- The new drama of

Rose Elmer" at this house is a success, and will be

repeated every night this week. The dramatic company

at the Museum is a strong one, and the pieces are well

presented. The Aztec Children still remain, and the

pul lie curiosity to see them remains unabated; and the

Albinos, also the African Earth Woman, likewise the

What is It? similarly so the Lightning Calculator;

equally so the Happy Family; not to mention the Big

Snakes, and to say nothing whatever of the Aquaria,

the Alligators, the Living Sharks, and the million other

curiosities there to be found. The Museum never

offered so many extra attractions to the public as at

present, and was never so well worth a visit. In no

other place of amusement in America is there offered

Bovery Thrater,-Messrs, Stalding & Rogers have

made a tremendous hit with their circus, and they

well deserve the patronage of the public. They vary

their programme constantly, and new performances are

The Institute of Fine Arts, No. 025 Broadway .- Mr.

open to the public. We have heretofore minutely

discussed the striking features of the exhibition, and

need only remark that the celebrated Jarves collection

and the Dusseldorf collection of paintings are both to

on Brazil (postponed from Friday evening) this even-

EVACUATION DAY .- Yesterday being the 77th anni-

versary of the evacuation of New-York by the British

the event will be celebrated to-day by a parade of the

First and Fourth brigades, under the command of Gens.

Spicer and Ewen. The review by Major General

Sandford will take place at 11 o'clock n. m. on Four-

teenth street. The route of march will be up Broad-

way to Twenty-third street, through Twenty-third

street to Madison avenue, up that avenue to Fortieth

or Forty-second street to Fifth avenue, and down Fifth

avenue to Fourteenth street. The Mayor will review

the troops in front of the Fifth-avenue Hotel at I

DEDICATION OF A CITY MISSION CHURCH.-Bishop

Janes of the Methodist Episoopal Church vesterday

morning preached a dedication sermon in the basement

of the Church in Twenty-fourth street, near Ninth

avenue, the occasion being the opening of mission ser-

vices at that place, under the charge of the New-York

Conference City Missionary Society. This is the soc-

ond enterprise of the kind which has been carried out

by this Society during the year past. Many friends of

the Society and of City Missionary work were present

in the morning, and collections were taken in behalf

of the movement. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the

Rev. G. S. Hare delivered a sermon, and at 7 in the

evening, the Rev. Dr. Porter did the same. Bishop

Jance spoke on the importance of the labors accom-

John T. Henry, The candidate for Alderman, is not

eptertainment as at this house, and all for 25 cents.

hers of this admirable company appear.

prehended in the distribution of characters.

each after its own kind.

bow in Hamlet-

'King Lear."

nightly introduced.

be seen night and day.

ing, at the Cooper Institute.

sinking.

in its glory again.

The damage done by the storm, so far as we

All the natural impulses to help the poor that are always with us are quickened into a glow of sympathy by the sharp blasts of Winter which the last few days have brought from the North. It is not the least of the clories of this proud city that it is richly endowed with those agencies through which individual charity can most surely and effectively reach its objects. We have the seventeenth annual report of one of the most thorough and bitherto most successful of these organizations-the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Its operations, since its active Bic began in 1844, have been extended until they now ombrace in area the whole of Manhattan Ishund, and in influence every class of want and suffering. The excellent system of the Association removes those obstacles to practical benevolence which the penurious spirit sometimes raises. It has discrimination for its cornerstene, and moderation and even-handed justice are its pillars. It offers no premium for poverty. Its alms are only the encouragement to labor and industry. In

the concise expression of the report itself: the concine expression of the report itself:

It primary and direct action, therefore, hasever been to discount to a see indiscriminate alms iven; to widthe poor at the relevance to give them counsel; the sid them, when practicable, in observing employment; to inspire them with self-reliance and self-respect; to inculcate habits of industry, economy, cleanliness and temperance; to care for the instruction of their children and, wherever necessary, to provide such relief as may be suite; to their wants.

Embracing the whole of the city, this scheme divides the field into twenty-two districts, corresponding with the wants. An advirsory committee, of five persons, is appointed over each, to whom the labors of the separate spheres are intrusted. These districts are sub-divided into three hundred and eighty-two sections, with a gratuitous Visitor for each, to whom all applicants for aid may be sent through a Directory and

The work done has been great and various. The report refers pointedly to the remarkable decrease of pau-perism in New-York during the past year, as compared with the increase of population. The statistics show that for the ten years intervening between 1844-5, and 1854-5, there was no material increase of the number of persons aided, though the population meanwhile had increased from 371,323 to 629,810, or 69 per cent. The Snancial revulsions of 1864, followed by a Winter of great severity, raised the number of families relieved by the Association from 5,669, the average of the preceding ten years, to 15,549; the outlay, from \$27,000 year to \$95,000. Another storm, the dreadful panie of '57, swept over society, and the amount of destituti which had been reduced by a season of comparative prosperity from 15,549 families to 8,154, and the expenditure from \$95,000 to \$42,085, again advanced to 13,842 families, and the outlay to \$67,094.

A longer season of prosperity shows that the good plan of the Association has been faithfully carried out. The number of the dependent was reduced from 13,842 families in 1857, to 9,281 families in 1858, and to 8,031 families in 1859-60. The population of the city in 1845 was 311,223. The unprecedented increase since that period has raised it to 900,000, or more than 142 per cent. It is evident, therefore, if the indigence had increased in the ratio of the increase of the inhabitants instead of relieving 8,031 families the past year, there would have been more than nineteen thousand inmilie to be assisted, and a proportionate increase of expendi ture. In other words, there has been an absolute gain on the indigence of the city, in the past seventeen years, compared with the population, of not less that Aundred and forty-two per cent

The Association holds near its heart the children of

the poor. It tries to give them mental and moral on ture through secular and Sabbath-schools. Thousands of children have been brought under means of instruction. The report presents several weighty reasons based on substantial experience, why the law " for idle, truant children" should be enforced. As (1) more than three-fourths of the children needing remedial and, perhaps, preventive agencies are still unreached. Their number is not less than 40,000. This frightful list is vearly increasing above the ratio of this proportion. (2. It is a good thing to rescue the debased, but infinitely better to save them from debasement.

better to save them from debasement.

"Of the prisoners committed in 1898, 48.25 per cent, or nearly half of the whole number, could not write their manes; and had 7 per cent were well educated. Of those committed to the First District Prison (the says at the other prisons use being epoched). 5,190 were under twenty years of age—or more than treble the number received during the year into all our legally established reformatories. So, the wise of the palients sent to the Pentium-tiary Hospital on Blackwell's Island, sufe-ring from criminal distancement on add force to these revolting facts, it may have be stated on the authority of the same Report, that among the committals, the proportion of the "uneducated" is stendily increasing. It is also sfiltmed, on reliable data, that companions we well different who have strended as thorough course of Public School instruction, are found in our ferifications of the law in

(3.) All testimony favors the operation of the law in other places. Philadelphia, New-Orleans, and other cities are comparatively free from vagrants. In Brook lyn the law has been signally beneficial.

The report strongly urges the adoption of the plan proposed for the working of the law in this city. Immigrant purpers receive the special attention of

Immigrant pulpers receive the special attention of the Association. Of those relieved from 1854 to 1860, of which an average is taken, there were Natives of the United States 6,424 or 14,240 per cent. Natives of Ireland ... 0,002 or 09 per cent. Natives of England and Scotland ... 2012 or 4,540 per cent. Natives of Germany 4,877 or 10,540 per cent. Natives of France, Canada, and all other countries ... 640 or 15-10 per cent.

The following are the police statistics of acrests for crime in the city during the 'year 1858:

Natives of the United States 52,070, or 30 per cent. Natives of Ireland 22,070, or 30 per cent. Natives of England and Scotland 2,014, or 7 per cent. Natives of Germany 4,522, or 10 per cent. Natives of Germany 5,000, or 5 per cent. These figures show what New-York would be with

out its foreign element of ignorance, pauperism, and crime. Its prisons and poor-houses would be compare tively empty; half of the present police force might b disbanded, with a corresponding reduction in the cos of the criminal courts, and in the outlay for the pauper and criminal departments, which now tax so heavily our over-burdened citizens.

The frightful waste of human life in New-York,

through defective sanitary regulations, is touched upon, and the necessity of a competent head of the Health Department is urged. Make New-York as healthy as it was fifty years ago, and more than eleven thousand lives would be saved every year. These figures are official, and hence unexaggerated. And yet this excess of deaths exhibits but a tithe of the evil. It is necertained that there are twenty-five cases of illness (Dr. Playfair says 28), on the average, which incapitates for labor, to one death; so that there are attendant or these deaths more than two hundred thousand cases of sickness annually, and more than five kundred person are daily languishing on beds of sickness from prevent-

able causes! Street begging and vagrancy are referred to in the light of two important principles: First: That no circumstances can occur in which an individual, by the failure of his means of subsistence, will be in danger of perishing from want. Second : That its human provisions exclude every pretext for labits of vagrancy

A summary statement of the District Relief, from Oct. 1, 1859, to Oct. 1, 1860, shows that 8,031 familie have been relieved, 35,942 persons have been relieved, and 40,886 visits have been made.

The following is a summary statement of the reseipts and expenditures, viz:

...... 9 37,986 75 

The foregoing accounts show that the Treasury ha been overdrawn \$2,578 95. The present officers of the Assocciation are as fol

Precident, James Brown; Vice-Precidents, James Bootman, James Leacex; Horatio Allen, A. R. Wetmore, John C. Green; Treasurer, Epbert B. Minturn; Corresponding Secretary and

Agent, Robert M. Hartley; Recording Scoretary, Joseph B.

The list of members embraces boets of the most prominent and respected citizens. The office of the Association is in the Bible House.

THE SUFFERING IN KANSAS. FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM MR. HYATT

REPORT OF MONEYS RECEIVED.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: Although in my appeal to the country I es pecially asked that all moneys might be sent to the Boston Committee, yet from what follows it will be seen that there are those still who prefer to send their contributions to a man who has been in jail. The following is my account to date:

MONEYS RECEIVED.

Oct. 18—Cash from Hon. Gerrit Smith. Peterboro', N.Y. \$100 O
Nov. 2—Cash from Theodore Hyatt, New-York. 200 o
Nov. 13—Cash from President Jus. Buchanan, Washington, 100 O
Nov. 13—Cash from Charles Naylor, esq., Washington, 100 O
Nov. 13—Cash from Hon. S. E. Sewall, Boston. 50 O
Nov. 18—Cash from Hon. Se. Sewall, Boston. 50 O
Nov. 18—Cash from "A Friend". 20 O
Nov. 22—Cash from Alfred Beach, New York. 100 O
Nov. 22—Cash from Glee of New-York Smi. 50 O
Nov. 22—Cash from Glee of New-York Smi. 50 O
Nov. 23—Cash from George Walker, Springfield, Mass. 112 S
Nov. 23—Cash from Washington Smith, esq. New-York. 20 O
Nov. 24—Cash from Alfred S. Robinson, Hartford, Ct. 100 O
Nov. 24—Cash from Alfred S. Robinson, Hartford, Ct. 100 O
Nov. 24—Cash from L. D. Zamerand fa'ly, Marathon, N.Y. 50 Nov. 24—Cash from G. Woods, Marathon, N.Y. 1 O
Nov. 24—Cash from G. Woods, Marathon, N.Y. 1 O
Nov. 24—Cash from Mr. Zabritske, New-York. 22 Cash from Mr. Zabritske, New-York. 22 Cash from Mr. Zabritske, New-York. 22 Cash from Mr. Zabritske, New-York. 24 Cash from Mr. Zabritske, New-York. 25 Cash from Mr. Zabritske, New-York. 2 MONEYS PAID OUT.

Aug. 29—Advanced W. F. M. Army, to purchase food, to be distributed at Hyant, Anderson Co., Kansas, †
Oct. 1—Advanced Gen. S. C. Pomeroy, to purchase food to be distributed at Atchison. Kansas.

Cet. 28—Cash to S. C. Pomeroy, Atchison.

Nov. 2—Cash to S. C. Pomeroy, Atchison.

Nov. 16—Cash to S. C. Pomeroy, Atchison.

Nov. 16—Cash to S. C. Pomeroy, Atchison.

Nov. 24—Cash to S. C. Pomeroy, Atchison.

Nov. 24—Cash to S. C. Pomeroy, Atchison.

aper offices, as advertised; when sold, credit will be given. above account, I do not bring to view any contributions of the store account, I do not oring to the my own, as they consist of expenses incident to a work of this nature. When it is known that the printing, mailing and distributing of decuments connected with this business has cost me ever \$400, and that since the first week in August my whole time has been devoted to it, during which my own home has not claimed my presence a fortnight, all told, any one can guess

hat I ask of others nothing more than I am willing myself to do And now, right here, a word to those friends who prefer to send their donations to me. I will not refuse the responsibility thus thrust upon me; but it must with the clear and distinct understanding that I treat their funds as I do my own in applying them to the relief of the famishing. I hold myself responsible only to the donors. The following are copies of letters received with some of the contributions:

With some of the contributions:

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 22, 1860.

Trappers Hyaty, N. Y.—Deco Su: Inclosed please find a draft on New York, indered to your order, to be used to relieve the suffering people of Kanisas. The citizens of this county contributed more than 42,000 in 1856 to relieve the destitute and suffering in that unfortunate Territory. What I now send is a purt of that fund which was received after the nod of it had passed by. I have kept it in bank ever since, hoping that some opportunity might arise for using it beneficially to the people of Kanisa, and such an one has now come, in a worse form than I had feared. Flease acknowledge the receipt, and oblige Yours, respectfully, GEORGE WAUNER.

THADDRES HYAVY—Dear Sir: Pleese accept the inclose ebeck for \$25, to sid the suffering people of Kadasa.

Yours, truly,
WASHINGTON SMITH.

OFFICE OF GROUDE P. BISERIL & Co., Bankers, J. HARTYOND, NOV. 23, 1800.

THADDEUS HYATY—Dear Sir: Inclosed please find draft of Ketchnin, Son & Co., \$100 subscription from me to aid the streeties in Kadasa.

erching. Son & Co., \$100 subscription from me to aid the arving in Kanes.

I also inclose specimens of a Republican Token and the Firemult Medic. These are valued among coin-collectors at from 
0 to 2h cents each. Of the former I have 1.500, and of the latter 
10 on hand. If they can be made available, you are welcome 
2h FRED S. ROBINSON.

I call the reader's attention to what is here said about sedals and tokens. If any friend will undertake to ransmute them into good food-procuring coin, I wil ery cheerfully accept Mr. Robinson's kind offer.

As this article is now already sufficiently long for a hort one, I must withhold a budget of interesting items for the next communication, contenting myse with laying before your readers just one letter from Gen. Peneroy, written a few days after I left Atchi-

My Dean Hyary: "My ear is pained, my heart is sick, with every day's report." To-day we intried another of these dear little children of Mr. Johnson's, making three since I took the family in charge, while you were here. The father is mow able to waik about. He came over this evening for a sack of mealistic the least bite in the house foo breakfast. I offered him sense food, but he declined, soying "he wanted nothing but to eat a morsel now with his broken family." Oh, what a desclose household! "Simeon is not, Benjamin is not," and to-day Joseph is taken sway. They were obliged to watch their dear child through all the long hours of the last night without a candle or a lump until, toward morning, the remnant of a wasted meen shone in upon them and revealed the dying image of their love. By moonlight they received his sad farewell, and ed meen shone in upon them and revealed the dying image of their love. By moonlight they received his sad favewell, and closed forever his spackling eyes. To-day we committed him to the long sleep of the grave, thankind that one poor boy, heired to misfortune, has in the sweet antumn game to the better land in season to escape this argul Winter. I have supplied the family out of your meal for the present. As soon as he is able to work the afflicted main will get some employment, which seems to be the high of his desire.

The po r fellow who "walked 80 miles," and carried provisions for his family so his back, has obtained work and is doing well. The whole family seem so happy to get here, where they "car get corn-bread enough to eat." It surprised me to hear the mother say "she never would complein if she could have enough to re-bread and scaler: " " God only knows what we are in de! As yet, nothing has reached the months of

mother say "she never would complain it ame come have considered and worter?" "God only knows what we are to do! As yet, nothing has reached this mouths of our poor people but the \$200 worth you left here. But all who have anything are now with commendable liberality beginning to divide with their poorer neighbors. This, however, is only the 9th day of October! My God! what will become of us in January, February, March, and even until June! "If these things are done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry!" Numerous letters addressed to you from the Southern section of the Territory arrive daily, all of which I reply to for you. They are all of the same general character—"out of provisions! out of work! we will not say then they are all of the same general character—"out of provisions!

t d) work! no minney! LAND SALES ONDERED DECEMBER 30!" on they less all! I tell you, Hystt, the burning clambers of the dread hereafter leve no wrall too hot, no flames too scorching, no serpents too and ying, for the despairing gaze of him who coldly, and for no parrowe but reindirteerest, turns the poor out of deers, and robe the laborer of his homestead!

I shall be always anxious to hear from you, and breathloss until I know of your success.

Traly yours,

S. C. POMEROY.

\*This fandly were brought to want proximately by the failure of their crops: disease followed destitution. When I was at Atchison, the whole family were down with fevers, parents and

-But for limited space, I would gladly add some thing here to what my friend says about the land sales in Southern Kansas. The merciless manner in which the poor settlers have for years been bounded by Government officials is heaft-rending. I said in my former letter that the President was not intentionally a party to these cruelties. The officials who have the ear Mr. Buchman paint Montgomery in blackest colors: when in truth no braver-better-or nobler man walks the earth. Only mean men and cowards hate him, The stories telegraphed over the country about Montcomery are not true. When the truth comes out, as it soon will, it will be found that AN OCCASION has been manufactured by some Government official for calling in United States troops and Gen. Harney to keep down poor sturving people from protecting their homesteads New York, Nov. 24, 1889. THAODEUS HYAPT.

DEATH IS A STATION-HOUSE .- On Saturday night, in unknown man was found lying on the sidewalk at he corner of First avenue and Seventeenth street. An fficer of the Eighteenth Ward, supposing him to be drunk, removed him to the Station-House. Shortly after being placed in a cell it was discovered that the man was in a dying condition, and Dr. Mott was immedigtely sent for, but the patient died before he arrived. Yesterday morning a poor, sickly woman came to the Station-House to see if her husband, who had not been home the previous night, had been arrested. She was shown the various prisoners in their cells, but none of them was her husband. Finally she was directed to look at the correse of the unknown person, when she immediately recognized in him the features of him of whom she was in search. For a short time the poor creature's grief knew no bounds, but at length she was able to state that the name of the deceased was Thornas Quillion, and that he was occasionally in the habit of getting intoxicated. Drink and exposure hald doubtless caused his death. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

Station-House,

of the H., S. & Townsend firm, as erroneously an nounced by us. RECELESS DRIVING .- Patrick Murphy and Michael O'Donnell, while returning from a funeral on Saturday

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING IN RICHMOND COUNTY The last Grand Jury of Richmond County resolved to take up the matter touching the vending of spirituous liquors on Staten Island without a license. It appears evening, attempted to drive upon the Twenty-third that no action has been taker against those who have street ferry-boat at Greenpoint, just after it had started. violated the law in this regard, and no arrests made of Their horse gave a leap to catch the boat, and, freeing offenders, or even complaints presented from any quarhimself from the wagon, succeeded in gaining the deck. ter. In the address of the Grand Jury to the Court we Mesers. Murphy and O'Donnell, however, were profind the following; "In calling the attention of the cipitated into the river, whence they were res proper authorities to this negligence of duty on the part cued in a damp and freezing condition. They subseof the officers referred to, the grand inquest earnestly quently recovered their horse at the Eighteenth Ward hope that it will have the effect of stimulating them to

plished by the Conference Society.

greater vigilance, and that the evils of intemperance the fruitful source of crime, if not entirely suppressed, may at least be mitigated by a vigorous and rigid en-The north-westerly gale which came up on Friday forcement of this most important and beneficial statute."

FOR EUROPE,-The British steamship Kangaroo out till church time yesterday morning. The wind was exceedingly cold and cutting, and the change from Capt. Prooks, sailed on Saturday for Queestown and soft Indian Summer to sharp Winter was so sudden Liverpool, with 19 cabin passengers, and 134 in the steerage. The Bremen steamahip Bremen, Capt. Wes sels, also sailed for Southampton and Bremen with % passengers. She carried out \$4,273 in specie.

> MR. LORD'S LECTURES ON REPRESENTATIVE WOwgs.-The success of this course at Clinton Hall has induced Mr. Lord to repeat it, for the convenience of ladies residing in the upper part of the City, at the Rutgers Institute, on Murray Hill, on the successive afternoons of Tuesday and Friday, commencing on Tuesday, 27th inst.

FIREMEN'S VISIT-THANKSGIVING TRIAL.-Thomas H. Pete of Hope Hose, Philadelphia, writes to Robert C. Brown of No. 8 Steam Engine of this city, assuring him that the Hope boys, with a first-class Philadelphia steamer, will be on hand to participate in the trial of steam engines at Laird's liberty-pole, on Thanksgiving day. The engine will be shipped so as to arrive at Pier No. 1, at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning.

RUFFIANLY ASSAULT .- On Saturday night, Mr. James Black, who lives at the corner of Niuth avenue and Thirty-lifth street, was standing at the corner of Bleecker and Greene streets talking with a friend, when two men and a woman came along. One of the men purposely jostled against Mr. Black in a rough manner, whereupon he remonstrated with them. Scarcely had he spoken a word when one of the ruffians struck him a blow in the face, knocking him down. In falling Mr. Black's head was brought in such violent contact with the curbstone as to render him insensible. He was taken to the Nineteenth Ward Station-House, but in spite of the efforts of the attending physician he remained unconscious till the following morning, when he was removed to his home. It is feared that his skull is fractured. The ruffian who struck him immediately fled as did his companions.

HORICIDE IN THE SECOND WARD. - Coroner Schirmer on Saturday held an inquest at the New-York Hospital on the body of Wm. Bund, a tinsmith, who died in con sequence of injuries received on Tuesday last, particu lars of which were published in THE TRIBUSE at the time. From the evidence elicited by the Coroner, it seems that the deceased, who worked for Mr. Gilhooley, at No. 78 Nassau street, presented himself at the shop in an intoxiented condition, and was reprimanded by his employer. Bund intimated that a fellow-workman named John Crowley had told Mr. Gilhooley some stories to his prejudice. At this accusation Crowley became indignant, and struck Bund upon the head with a small mailet. It was not thought that Bund was dangerously injured, and he was immediately sent out of the shop. Twenty-four hours later he became insensible, and was removed to the Hospital, where he died of a fractured skull. Crowley fled as soon as his victim was taken to the Hospital, and from the information obtained by the police, it is thought he sailed in the Persia for Europe. The Coroner's Jury found that Budd came to his death from injuries inflicted by Crow ley. The decensed was a native of Ireland, aged \$6

THE OVER AND TERMINER. - The following is a resume of the business transacted before Judge Gould at the present term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer:

CONVICTIONS. 

Total number of cases tried..... This is the largest number of cases tried for some time in the Oyer and Terminer.

NEW RAILBOAD ARRANGEMENTS,-Some important hanges take place this morning in the time-tables of the Railroads diverging from this city and those running in connection with them. The following embrace: the new arrangements of which we have been notified New York and Harlem Radroed.—Express trains of this Road eaving New York at 7 s. m., and 5 p. m., connect at Albany with the trains of the Central Hallroad for all points West, Northwest, and Southwest.

For the convenience of those residing in the lower part of Westchester County, who may wish to attend meetings and

a. m.—Albany and Great Western Express, stopping at a Falls, Pawkings, Millerton, and Chaiham Four Corners.

a. m.—For White Plains and all way stations.

b. m.—Albany Mail, stopping at all stations north of a Plains.

m.—For Williamsbridge and all way stations.

p. m.—For White Plains and all way stations.

For Craten Falls and all way stations.

11 a. m.—For Whitenson and all way stations.
2:30 p. m.—For White Plains and all way stations.
3 p. m.—For Croton Fails and all way stations.
5 p. m.—Albany and Western Eruress, stopping at White Jeins, Mount Kisco, Bedford, Croton Fails, Paulings, Daverbains, Millerton, and Challam Corpers.
5:10 p. m.—For White Plains, and all way stations.
6:45 p. m.—For White Plains and all way stations.
8:20 p. m.—For White Plains and all way stations.
11:45 p. m.—Cor Wednesdays and Saturdays only, for Wilsonsbridge and all way stations.

11:45 p. m.—Or Wednesdays and Saturdays only, for Wilsonsbridge and all way stations. even half so much instructive, amusing and varied

amsbridge and all way stations.

Hudson River Railroad.—But slight changes have

been made in running the outward trains on this road. Derby has now thrown this new and elegant building The following programme furnishes the hour of their departure from the Chambers-street depot:

7a. m.—Albany and Western Express, stopping at Peskehill, ishtill, Poughkeepie, Rhinebeck, and Hudson. 7:30 a. m.—Mall for Poughkeepie, and all way stations. 10 a. m.—For Sing Sing, and all way stations. 11 a. m.—An Express and Mult train for Albany, and principal 11 a. m.—An Express and Mult train for Albany, and principal

The Rev. Mr. Fletcher will deliver his first lecture

oy stations.

1.0 m.—For Foughkeep-ie, and way stations,

2.15 p. m.—For Albany, and principal way stations.

2.45 p. m.—For Peckskill, and all way stations.

4.30 p. m.—Ex press for Manhaiban, Yonkers, Irvington, Tarry-

p. m. - Express for Manna.

Ind Sing Sing.

In - Albary and Western Express, stopping at Poelakill,

In - Albary and Rhimberk, and Hudson.

5 p. m.—Albany and Western Lago.
Fishkill, Poughkerpsie, Rhimsbeck, and Hudson.
5:30 p. m.—For Sing Sing, and all way stations.
6:15 p. m.—Emigrant train from Thirty first street.
6:30 p. m.—For Sing Sing, and all way stations.
0:45 p. m.—Express for Albany, Buffalo, and Montreal, stop 9:45 p. m.—Express for Albany, Buffalo, and Montreal, stop-ng at principal way stations. New-Haven Railrond,—The arrangements for run-

aing a night mail train to and between this city and Boeton, bave at last been completed, and go into effect to-day. The hour of departure from this city has been fixed at 8 o'clock, reaching New-Haven at 11:10 p. m. and Boston about 5 o'clock the following morning. The night mail will leave Boston at 9 o'clock, arrive at New-Haven at 3:05 a. m., and at New-York at 5:50

New-York and Eric Railroad .- According to the ime table of this road, the outward-bound trains will eave New-York and Jersey City as follows: 7 s. m.—Dunkirk Express, stopping at principal stations only 10:15 s. m.—Mail Train, for Dunkirk, and nearly all wa

rtiens.

19:25 a. m. — For Paterson and all way stations.

19:25 a. m. — For Paterson and all way stations.

19:35 p. m. — For Aliddietow and all way stations.

19:45 p. m. — For Aliddietow and all way stations.

19:45 p. m. — For Paterson and all way stations.

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COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS,-The Court of Sessions adjourned to Saturday morning, but Judge Russell not appearing, the lawyers, jury, witnesses, and the

crowd in attendance dispersed, and the doors were MOZART HALL ALDERMANIC NOMINATIONS. First District .- The Aldermanic Convention for this

District met on Saturday night at No. 95 Greenwich street, and adjourned until to-night, for the purpose of conferring with others, having a view to the adoption of a Union Democratic ticket. Third District .- This Convention met at No. 7

Laight street, and also adjourned until Monday night, for the same reasons. Fifth District.-The Convention for this District met

at No. 372 Hudson street, and nominated Samuel J. Montgomery. Seventh District .- This Convention met at Jackson Hall, and a Committee of Conference was appointed to

wait upon the Tammany Aldermanic Convention, with a view to fusion. Ninth District-Samuel P. Munson was nominated Eleventh District adjourned to this evening.

Thirteenth Districts-Nicholas Sengrist was nor

insted. Fifteenth District .- On the first ballot, Mr. John Kinsley was nominated. A portion of the Convention, not liking this nomination, bolted, met in another place, and nominated Mr. John S. Betts. Mr. B. is at nuctioneer. Another section of the Convention nominated Mr. Jacob Voorhis.

Secenteenth District .- Henry W. Genet was indorsed.

THANKSGIVING AT THE FIVE POINTS,-The children at the Five Points House of Industry will dine on Thursday, at 1 o'clock. More than 300 will sit down at the first table. There will be addresses by several gentlemen, and singing by the children, in the chapel, throughout the day.

It will afford the Trustees pleasure to welcome all who may

visit the institution, which is open at all times to visitors. Ladies may pass with perfect safety through all the streets leading

to the House.

The wants of the Institution are now very pressing, and con tributions will be thankfully received. One dollar will give as ordinary meal to 40 children. Ten dollars will pay for one of the dinners of the 300 who daily surround the tables of the House of Industry. Nearly 5,000 meals are given away every week.

Moneys may be sent to the Treasurer, Col. Marshall Lefferts, er to B. R. Burlow, Superintendent, No. 155 Worth street. Clething, clothing materials, or provisions, will be called for or otice being sent to the House.

A DISHOREST NEGRO.-William Baker, a colored A DISHONEST NEGRO.—William Baker, a colored map, who has lately been employed as steward in a fashiomable bourding-house in Fourteenth street, near Second avenue, was committed to the Tombs on Saturday by Justice Kelly, charged with having stoles \$275 in mency and \$207 worth of ghods from a lady bounder in the house. The lady alleges that a few days since Eaker presented a board bill to her husband and he sent him to her for the mency. She took a small how containing money from a burean drawer in Baker's presence, and returned it to the same place after paying him. On the following day the lady leaked her room and went out for a few hours. While she was some Baker was seen coming out of her apartments with a broudle in his hands. Subsequently it was accordanced that the money and zoods had been stolen. Detective Farley arrested the resummation.

A CARD.

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribna.

Sir: Mr. Lewis Johnston having taken an assignment of a lease of property on the Ninth avenue, in this city, and placed the same on record, while I held a similar assignment prior in date, but unrecorded, and certain proceedings having been instituted by me against him, which, by publication in the newspapers, may have placed him in an unfavorable light, I cheerfully state that upon an investigation of the cfrommstances, I have reason to believe that Mr. Johnston was an innocent purchaser, and that his action was occasioned by my outlaston to place my assignment on record, and his ignorance of its existence.

once.

All proceedings by or against either party have been volon tarily discontinued, and I make this statement to counternet as far as possible any injury which may have been occasioned to Mr. Johnston in the premises.

J. A. O'REHLLY.

New York, Nov. 21, 1869.

MINOR POLICE ITEMS,-Charles Lichtstenberg, MINOR POLICE ITEMS.—Charles Latensenbour, merchent in Walker street, complains that his clerk, Edward Geerts, has emberzied from him at various times sums of money amounting in all to #250. The present admits that he owed his employer that amount, but contends that he intended to pay him. He was committed by Justice Kelly for examination Thomas Peterson, for picking a lady's pocket in a Broadway stage, was arrested, and committed by Justice Quackenbush Justice Breama committed John Crogan to prison, to answer charge of stealing 40 deaen spools of sewing cotton from John Schwartz, of No. 145 avenue A. The complaint also charges the prisoner with burglary, in having forced the window of the store

CHEFLIX ON SHIPBOARD.-The bostswain of the British ship Constitution, John Smith, alias John Alley, who was arrested for cruelly beating a seaman named Charles Me-Laughlin, was tried on Saturday before Justice Kelly, and fined 425.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of The Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the polyticers. Rupture, Piles. Varicoccle. and Fistola, radically curses without the huife or ligature. Office hours from 3 to 9, 1 to 3

## BROOKLYN ITEMS.

SINKING OF CANAL BARGES.—The severe gale of wind on Saturday night caused considerable damage throughout the city by the ripping of awnings, and tearing down of fences, but the most serious consequences resulted on the river front. Three coal barges lying at the wharf near Fulton Ferry were driven against each other by the combined force of the wind and the tide so as to sink them. They were loaded with coal consigned to Samuel Thompson & Co., coal dealers. The sterns of the bonts sunk while the bows remain above the surface of the water. The batche and other light material floated off and were carried away. The crews in charge, consisting of four men and four boys, exerted themselves toward saving the vessels, but were compelled to come on shore to keep themselves from perishing. They applied at the First District Station House for lodgings, with which they were accommodated for the night. There was consid erable other damage along the line, but of not so seri-

THE BEARDSLEY DIVORCE CASE, This case still outinues to occupy the attention of the Kings County The evidence on the part of the claintiff is all in, and several witnesses have been exmined for the defense, in which it was shown that the plaintiff had been guilty of practices unbecoming a eried man. The theory of the defense is that so far as the alleged marriage between the defendant and Dr. Mahon is concerned, there was a conspiracy to ruin her character; that it was a case of mistaken identity, the woman to whom the Doctor was married being another than the one named. The trial promises to last for several days more. Much of the evidence is quite unfit

FATHER KEMP'S "OLD FOLKS."-This popular ompany will continue their popular concerts at Brooklyn Tabernacle on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings.

MILITARY.-The 13th Regiment, Col. Abel Smith, will celebrate Evacuation Day by a full-dress evening parade. Company C. of the same regiment has elected James S. Smith, jr., Captain, vice Edwards, resigned: David Jones, First Lieutenant, vice Schenck, resigned: and Issue Richard, Second Lieutenant.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of deaths in this city last week was 106, of which 59 were males and 47 femnles.

THE WAY TO GIVE THANKS .- The Brooklyn Taber nacle Society folks intend to give a festive dinner at the Church on Thanksgiving Day, to which all their friends. rich and poor, are to be invited. The dinner, genersus in quantity and quality, will be enlivened with nusic, and ample arrangements are to be mad eto acommodate the guests of the occasion. For the purpose of knowing how many there will be of them, cards of admission are to be issued, which can be obtained, free of charge, at Mr. Howard's, in Fulton avenne, opposite the Church. The inception of this very laudable undertaking is due to the pastor, the Rev. W. A. Bartlett.

ARREST OF A PARTY OF RUFFIANS .- About 90'clock ARREST OF A PARTY OF RUPPIANS.—About 90'clock on Shiriday night a notorious riffian named Pat Martin visited a low groggery on the corner of Union avenue and Johnson street. E. D., which is kept by a man named Peter Smith. While there Martin made serme insulting remark to Smith's wife, which being regented, Martin struck the woman a severe blow in the face, which led to a fight between Martin and Smith, and ended by the ruffian getting well trounced and turned out of doors. Some two or three hours after this he collected a party of his vile associates and returned to Smith's house and commenced a row with the proprietor and his wife, whem they beat in a cruel manner. They then went to work and deliberately broke and destroyed everything on the premises. Capt. Mullen of the Sixuh Ward being informed of the foregoing facts took a passes of men and at a runshop, in the upper part of the Nineteenth Ward, kept by John Rupp. he arrested the whole party who gave their names as John and Bernard Coyle, Pat Coyle, Thos. Wall and Patrick Martin.

CORONER'S INQUEST,-Coroner Horton held an inquest, yesterday morning, upon the body of Elizabeth McAvor, a narried woman residing on the corner of Concord and Jay streets, who died the day provious. A letter squed "Many Neighbors" was sent to the Coroner, in which it was intrasted that her decease was the result of foul play. An investigation proved the contrary. No marks whatever caused by violence were visible, and a verdict was readered that death was the result of an apopiectic it.

PIGS IN THE NINTH WARD.—Considerable conelderable complaint has recently been unde about the running at large of droves of pigs in the Ninth Ward. The police have recently taken the matter in hand, and within the past few days twenty-one pig owners have been arrested ou charges of violating city ordinances. They were ell held for a hearing.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE AND THE COLD, The body of a young man named Kelly was found in a carpenter slop in Atlantic avenue, opposite Clinton avenue, yesterday mourning. It oppears that the evening previous he was under the influence of liquor, and entering the place laid himself down to sleep. He died during the night from cold and exposure. Coro-ner Horton was notified to hold an inquest.

ANOTHER CAMPHENE ACCIDENT.—Mrs. Marshall, a lady residing on the corner of Marcy and De Kalb avenues, was severely burned on Friday night by the explosion of a camphene lamp which she was suggest in replenishing.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT, MR. KEITT'S SPEECH.

Secession Meetings in the South.

VIEWS OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

MR. STEPHENS'S SPEECH-THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

To the Hon, A. H. STEPHENS of Georgia:

Siz: In common with thousands of Northers Republicans, I have read your statesmanlike protest against the ill-considered secession movement of the extreme South. But while its conciliatory spirit line awakened my sincere respect for yourself, the conditions which you prescribe as essential to the permanence of our Union seem to me inadmissible on the part of the North, and wholly inconsistent with the possibilities of the case. Believing that a union is still theoretically possible between the two sections in spite of the discrepancy of our principles), upon terms onorable to both, let me briefly state the case, and sak for it your candid consideration.

The people of the South (I use the word in its legal ense) maintain Slavery in their States as a funda mental institution of society. They prefer to dissolve the Union rather than to emancipate their slaves. While of this opinion, they cannot, of course, accede to any proposition which would delegate to the General Government any power of legislation on that subject. This, as Northern men, we can readily comprehend.

We, the people of the North, on the other hand, are profoundly convinced that Slavery is politically a blun-der, and morally a crime. While so convinced, we cannot, as honest men, directly or indirectly consent to indorse or sustain it. To take any such action through the Governments of our own States, or through a General Government, of which we may form a part, is impossible. To return your fugitives, or to permit the introduction of Slavery into the National Territories, places us in a false position, degrades us in our own eyes, and violates our sense of right.

Mr. Stephens! how can you, or any other honest Southern man, look at the matter from our stand-point, and then ask us to do so contemptible an act? What would you say if we should propose to you a Union and a Constitution which guaranteed murder, polygamy, adultery, or infanticide, as an essential condition of the compact? You would sporn such an alliance. So must we do, if you require us to enforce a Fugitive Slave law, and to guarantee Slavery in the Territories. Do you say that the cases are not parallel? Perhaps not. But, while we so regard them, what is to be done? That the conscience of the North, after thirty years of discussion, is to-day placed in this dilemma, is me of the hard facts of the case.

However lamentable you may deem our error, as a statesman you cannot ignore this difficulty. If a political alliance between our sections can only be continned at the sacrifice of honesty and self-respect on either side, then it can no longer be desirable. If the maintenance of your Pro-Slavery Georgia resolutions of 1850, with your extra plank of an instant repeal of nil Personal Liberty bills by our Northern Legislatures, is indeed the Southern Ultimatum, then a dissolution of the Union is inevitable.

But is there not still a basis of agreement possible? If you dissolve our Union, you must bid farewell to our fugitives. The Canada line will move southward to your very borders. In this respect you will gain nothing. You will therefore lose nothing by conceding to us in the Union the right to obey our convictions of duty. Cease, then, to make the Fugitive Act a con-

dition of our partnership.

If you dissolve the Union and divide the present Territories, we shall still grow faster than yourselves. The tide of European immigration will still flow in upon our shores. With the demand for additional territory will come a supply.

Even the South would scarcely ask the Northern section of the white race to halt in its onward march oward the Pacific and the Equator. Soon we shall surround you. Will not this be a practical prohibition of the extension of Slavery quite as effectual as any Wilmot Proviso ! But, in case of a dissolution, peace and fraternity

will not long be possible. Conflicts will arise. No arbitrament will remain: a resort to arms will follow: blood will soon be shed. The fault will doubtless be on both sides. Where will this fratricidal conflict end? Will your beloved Institution be permanent amid scenes of carnage?

Family quarrels are proverbially the most bitte To-day, even our ultra Abolitionists generally depreente servile insurrection, and condemn the movement while they respect the motives) of John Brown. After civil contest has awakened the fiercest passions, it is

to be feared that we shall be less considerate. Here, then, is the programme demanded by the sitation of affairs:

A political union between North and South strictly

limited and confined to the province of general and mutual interests, wherein the rights of the Southern States to exclusive legislation on the subject of Slavery within their own borders shall be recognized, wherein the questions of the rendition of fugitives and the extension of Slavery shall be decided by the will of the majority, even if the decision be adverse to your prefer-

If such a Union is better than revolution and bloodshed, it is practicable-nay, it already exists. No other Union is possible.

A CONVENTION TO REVISE THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Six: Much is said about a Convention to revise the Constitution. The South and the North have outgrown

the present form of government. The great body of the Northern people are not willing that any body of men shall cast three votes for every five niggers they own; neither are they willing that three hundred thousand men, even though they be slaveholders, shall govern the nation. Let us have a revision of the Constitution, by all means. Let us do away with Presidential Electors-mere middle-men-and vote direct for President, and let the majority rule. The term of office should be at least ten years, so that a policy should be more settled. A bad Government is better than constant change. In the coming Convention, plain language that cannot be misinterpreted can be used on the subject of fugitive slaves. I would suggest the following on this subject:

ART. 1. Every one owning slaves shall be responsible for all incidents connected with the violation of the law of God to do note others as we would they should do unto us. Every one so offending shall light his own battles, and catch his own niggers. No Christian man shall be fined or imprisoned for obedience to the law of God in giving food to the hungry or clothes to the needy.

Clevdand, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1260.

REMARKS OF THE HON. L. M. KEITT.

The Hon. L. M. Keitt, who arrived in Charleston n Tuesday, was serenaded in front of the Charleston Hotel, in the evening, by a large party gentlemen, who had procured the services of the Palmetto Band for the

Mr. Keitt, after lond and repeated calls, made his appearance. After expressing his warmest thanks for the honor done him, he said that he was on his way home somewhat broken in health, and therefore did not propose to detain them long. He proposed to make no argument. He was glad to think that this was not necessary, for the time for words was past, the time for action is at hand.

The State of South Carolina is pledged by every sol-

The State of South Carolina is plotled by every sottem obligation to take this step. A few weeks ago they elected their Legislators upon the very issue now presented to them. It might not have been made in so many words, but that issue was foreshs..owed from every one, and every man was influenced by it. That Legislature, by a unanimous vote, elected upon the issue of the election of Lincoln, and the action of the State in pursuance thereof, unanimously recommended.